A routed, demoralized army, with just sufficient equipment to enable them to be a terror to civilians, and to inflict death and wounds in their drunken quarrels, crowded the thoroughfares, formidable only to those whom they were intended to protect. The hotels and bars were filled with officers whose regiments were in a state of complete disorganization. The small tradespeople trembled for their little stores. Suddenly outcomes an order, which I give entire, lest it might be gaid the words I have used exaggerate the condition of affairs at the period in question:

"General Commandity the Division has with much reget, observed that large numbers of officers and men stationed in the vicinity of Washington are in the habit of frequenting the streets and hotels of the city.

"This practice is entimently prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and must at once be discontinued.

"The time and services of all persons connected with this division should be devoted to their appropriate duties with their respective commands. It is therefore directed than heresiter no officer or soldiers be allowed to absent binself from his camp and wist Washington, except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by the commanders of brigades. The permit will state the object of the visit.

"Brigude commanders will be held responsible for the strict.

visit.

** Brigade commanders will be held responsible for the strict excention of this order.

** Col. Andrew Porter, 16th United States Infantry, is detailed for temporary duty as Provest-Masshal in Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

** Col. Porter will report in person at these headquarters for featurations.

"Col. Forter will report in person at these headparters for featuactions." By command of Major-General McClellan.
"S. WILLIAMS, assistant Adj.-Gen.".
Col. Porter, an active officer of the regular army, and a man of great determination and vigor, at once organized his patrols, and, though the guard-houses may be full, the streets are empty. He set to work with such speed that Washington, which went to bed in very poor spirits one night, found that the evil had vanished in 24 hours, and that next night she could sleep in peace. That the steps taken were vigorous, and that they were requisite, will appear from another order issued in support of the former:

"General Ordens (No. 1).

"GENERAL ORDERS (No. 1). "General Orders (No. 1).

"Process Margarite Orders (No. 1).

"Process Margarite Orders (Washington A.).

"The following regulations for the Provest Guard of this city are published for the glidance of officers commanding guards and patrols, and for the information of all concerned:
"In pure name to instructions from Major-Gen. McClellan, it is directed that all officers frequenting the streets or hotels of the city without written permits to be alsent from their regiments or stations, setting forth the object of the visit, approved by their brigate commanders, shall be arrested and sent to their regiments or stations by any officer commanding a patrol who may observe them.

their organo contains by any officer commanding a pair of who may observe them.

"Any solder found absent from his company without a written permit from the commander of his brigade, and all soldiers found in the streets, bytel, or other places in the city after 9 o'block, shall be arrested and confined for trial and punishment. All prisoners will be taken to the caling puradouse of the city, where they will be tuned over to the officer commanding the great at that station, who shall detain them in custody until otherwise ordered.

where is ordered.

"It shall be the constant purpose of all officers commanding grands or patrols to keep the city under vigilant observation, day and night, to the end that the public peace may not be in any way disturbed, nor the citizens molested in their persons or preperty by any person in the service of the United States.

"Reports containing the time and piece of all assets, with the names of persons arrested together with such other information as roay be deemed important to the public service, will be made and handed in to this office at 9 o'clock, a.m., daily.

"Colonel left infantry, U. S. Army, Provor-Marshall."

The citizen soldiery were astonlebed and were indig-nant, but they were nevertheless arrested and "black-holed," and I confess it gave me infinite satisfaction to holed," and I confess it gave me infinite satisfaction to observe the very salutary results of the process. The Sanitary Commission, with considerable boldness, publish certain recommendations for the improvement of the discipline of the army, which is indeed in need of change for the better. They assolbe the difficulties which they meet in carrying out reforms to lack of discipline, which thus lujures the health of the army. Gen. Laca, who commands the Spanish troops in Cuba, has been over here on a tour, and he expressed to me his profound astonichment at the state of things visible in the has been over here on a tour, and he expressed to me his profound astonishment at the state of things visible in the camps at the other side of the Potomac. He was here, however, at a bad time—just after the flight from Manassas. His criticisms, however, on lazy sentries, on slovenly and ill-equipped troops, on dirty arms and accounterments were just. Above all he was amazed that in an army of recruits there was no drill or exercise to be seen. Company drill is not much attended to; the battalion drill in of the was the protective described in deed. drill is of the most elementary character; and, indeed, with the exception of the skirmishing at Cairo, I have never seen anything but ordinary advance in line, or marching past at slow time, or at the double in columns of companies or of subdivisions, and such common movements. This generally results from the ignorance of the offerer as much as from the ignorance of the offerer as much as from the inconnectory of never seen anything but ordinary advance in line, or marching past at slow time, or at the double in columns of companies or of subdivisions, and such common movements. This generally results from the ignorance of the officers as much as from the incompetency of the rank and file. Gen. McClellan is talking about brigade drills and field days, and there is some nonsense attributed to him about drilling by trumpet, which means, I pressure, that he is about to have more attention pad to buyle notes in giving orders than is at present the case. The new levice, as far as I can judge, are not citual to the departed three-months men, and the camps are certainly not as well filled. There are about 24 battalions of infantry of all sorts, and eight secund-ross of cavalry in the papital, and around it on the left lank of the Potomac, up to the Chain Bridge. There are some 30 battalions across the river and some 45,600 men, not including Banke's column at Hasper's Ferry, or the commands of Gen. Butler and of Gen. Dix at Baltimore. Of the 49 guns which McDowell's army took into the field, 25 remain in the hands of the snemy, and there is some deficiency in artillery, which Government is doing its best to supply. Gen. McDowell, I am glad to say, remains in command of the troops at Arlington, although serious accusations have been made against him in the papers, most if not all of which were quite unfounded. What could be do with the materials he had, except, as the President said, drive the locomotive as he found it?" Grunted bravery, heroism, devotion, and all that kind of thing, what could be expected of a regiment thus described in a New Kork paper? in a New-York paper?

in a New-York paper?

"It one of overgelments, while the Calonel was on trial for drankenness, the Major lay drunk in his tent and the Liouteonn-Colonel was so intoxicated at evening drill that he had to stager up to the Adjustm and request him to give the

The President is now vested with most extraordinary powers, such as were never heard of before, except under a virtual despotism, because by a recent bill he is emabled to dismiss officers at pleasure, without giving a court of inquiry. But the evil was enormous, Everywhere is the same story. At Newport the troops have been in a state of mutiny; officers have shot down part of the pretty village of Hampton. The day down part of the pretty village of Hampton. The day before yesterday a soldier anot a commade in the street, close to the spot where I was standing—one of many ambiliar cases. The officers may not be responsible for all this, but they are to be blamed for a good deal of the disorder. As a treat for Prince Navolcon, who is passed to a treat of the national debt, and the whole sum only showed an excess of some £35,600,000 over our ordinary.

Animate was rapidly increasing, but the comparison still remained satriking one. Now, however, a critical Legitory a will at one secongwaying corresponded in war, and the rate at which she is raising men and money will, if carefully examined, appear almost too extraordinary for belief.

The Exiter of The Legitile Journal.

In excellent a pon the secongwaying corresponded in war, and the rais at horizon at money will, if carefully examined a stricking one. Now, however, a critical is involved in war, and the involved in war, and the head and support to will at one set its significance.

Very respectably, your chedient served.

DAYLLIZ, Ky, Aug. 2, 161.

The exact position of American finances must be too extraordinary for belief.

The exact position of American finances must be too extraordinary for belief.

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The exact position of American finances must be too extraordinary for belief.

The exact position of American finances must be too extraordinary for the camp under t

ing his time here very quietly, the Washington papers propose that he should be invited to review the army by Gen. McClellan, but I do not think he will be seked to do anything of the kind. A few months hence the suggestion would be less distasteful. Apropos of the Prince, it may be worth mentioning that when the Precident entertained him the other evening at the White Honse the band treated him no less than twice to the "Marseillaise." Lord Lyons, M. Mercier, and all the Ministers were present, but, owing to some unexplained reason, the Chevaller Bertinatti, Minister of the King of Italy, was not invited, which is all the more curious on account of the Prince's connection with the House of Savoy. On Sunday, the French Minister, M. Mercier, gave a dinner at his house, where the Prince is residing, to the Cabinet Ministers, at which Lord Lyons and the foreign representatives were present; as well as Mr. Sumner and other distinguished persons. The vapid air of the Capital is scarrely ruffled by the Prince's presence. As a proof of the grand fibs which are manufactured here, and of were present, as well as well as guished persons. The vapid air of the Capital is scarrely ruffled by the Prince's presence. As a proof of the grand fibs which are manufactured here, and of of the grand fibs which are manufactured here, and of the way in which they succeed, it may be mentioned that Gen. Scott was deceived by the statement that Con-federate troops had desecrated Mount Vernon so far that he issued an order, not remarkable for excellence of composition, though full of feeling, calling on the United States troops to respect the place in case they should be called on to occupy the grounds. The Confederates were never there at all, and Lady Georgiana Fane, and a lady who is traveling with her, had no difficulty in going and returning re-Georgiana Fane, and a lady who is traveling with her, had no difficulty in going and returning recently under the escort of a British subject. The tendency, or rather the habit, of saying the thing which is not, and of putting out of all proportion to the truth the thing that is, has been so developed by the war that one of the most respectable journals in the city gravely and seriously lectures the whole nation on its indifference to truth and its inveterate love of exaggeration in language which would be resented with acrimony if it were used by a stranger. Criticism is always resented by the criticised unless it be all sugar and treade, and of all people the most difficult to please are those who are vain, irritable, unforall sugar and treacle, and of all people the most diffi-cult to please are those who are vain, irritable, unfor-tunate, and conceited. The voices which come from the other side of the Atlantic cannot be agreeable to a race above all things emulous of military prestige. "Optat ephippia bos." He will get them and have to pay for them presently, but in what will President McCl-llan differ from Napoleon III. except in tenure of office! The United States army and navy will be made worthy of the young Republic, and in their hearts men rejoice at the prospects of a "strong Gov-ernment," which must come, though they cannot see how, out of the present conflict. I am not quite cer-tain that the silence which has obtained in Europe in reference to the conflict will not soon be resented as an impertinence and an insulting affectation of indifference impertinence and an insulting affectation of indifference to that which Americans regard as the greatest con-test the world has ever seen. No one can be honestly indifferent to the results, for they must affect Europe, just as any great disturbance in any State must produce an impression on the rest of the world. It is useless to say that we are not jealous of the grandeur and glery of the United States, for the national vanity would regard the thing as impossible. It is indeed, impossible to regard with indifference the fight which as such enormous interests and great principles in-olved in the issue, but it is unfortunate for the United volved in the issue, but it is unfortunate for the United States that it has by turns affronted nearly every Government in Europe, and left to itself only the natural sympathies of the peoples for those who appear before them as the friends of liberty. There is one thing to be said about civil ware—they do not last long. It is probable that the "exceptionalism," if one may use the word, on which the Americans rather pride use the word, on which the Americans rather pride themselves, will not prevail in the case of the struggle between North and South. Each of the contending parties, however, believes it is sure to win. The voices from the South are, to be sure, rather deadened, and those of the North are swollen and blown out through penny trumpets and brass whistles, but there is still reason to think that both are bent on "having it out." And, indeed, the North must do so, even if separation comes, for there would not and could not be an honorable peace if it followed an unavenged defeat in a contest wherein the victors had announced beforehand that their opponents were destitute of courage and manhood. It possible for the North to live on terms of decent amity with the South if the leaders on both sides were to agree to a peace to-morrow. The violence and trimmphant jubilation of the conquerors would render it a mere armistice of short duration. Those who can see the reconstruction of the great Republic in the warring alexants of this great convention range. elements of this great convulsion must believe in some

elements of this great convulsion must believe in some new atomic theory, and in some novel chemistry of political affinities.

As I passed the State Department the other day, I observed on the ground great columns of marble in wooden coffin-like cases lying by the read side; near the White House there was similar food for ruins. Above the unfinished dome of the Capitol rises a great machinery of scaffoldage and leverage, motionless and iffeless, and around the very building in which Senator and Representative keep high debate, lie the vast fragments which at some future day are mean to supplement arch and dome—the ideas of a conception not yet brought into being. There are, then, two sorts of ruins—those of the thing which has been, and those of the thing which is not yet, and may never be at all. It was strange to see that all the effect of the work of years could be produced by the materials of work unaccomplished. The public buildings of Washington are surrounded before they are completed by the eviaccomplished. The public buildings of Washington are surrounded before they are completed by the evidences of what they must be when they shall have been destroyed. Before the Republic has finished its temples the worship of the deities to whom they are erected is assailed by terrible heresies. The Capital can never see within its dome the Senators and Deputies of the Union, of which it seems no inapt type in its aspiring incompleteness. Can any even of the Powers most menaced and affronted by the Republic rejoice in its researches among the fragments? Certainly England has not by word or deed within her borders exhibited a trace of the passions attributed to her by many bitter enemies.

The reports industriously circulated in some American journals that Great Britain has demanded, or solicited, the establishment of a free port for the exit of cotton are untrue. There is no foundation whatever for such statements, which are prepared by the same for such statements, which are prepared by the same people who originate the stories of Admiral Milne's dispatches and views in reference to the blockade. The indifference to foreign politics which has marked the proceedings of the Congress has been a suitable commentary on the mode in which American affairs have been treated in Europe. Mr. Summer wasseverely rebuked for alluding to the probable effects of the increase of the Morrill Tariff on the sentiments of France and England; as if the Senate regarded such as allusion as a confession of weakness or an insuch an allusion as a confession of weakness or an in-decent introduction of an unsuitable element of consideration. The bill confiscating the property of Rebels passed after a division of 60 to 48, of Rebels passed after a division of 60 to 48, notwithstanding the energetic and argumentative opposition to Mr. Breckinridge and others; and I send elsewhere some reflections on the mode in which it will be carried into effect. Congress adjourns tomorrow till the 5th of December, unless sommoned by the President at an earlier day. Members of Congress are the first to touch the most new paper money. On receiving their salaries they were presented with \$50 in gold and with \$250 in the Treasury notes as payment for the month. They did not like it. The brokers change 5 per cent discount, although the Gavernment pays 6 per cent interest on the two-year notes, so that there is a loss to the original holder of 81 per cent per annum if he submits to the discount. These, so that there is a loss to the original noiser of ej per cent per annum if he submits to the discount. These, however, are very trifling matters in consideration of that which is to come. There is a rumor of an attack on Cairo. It can only succeed in consequence of in-capacity and cowardice on the part of the defenders.

-AN ENORMOUS WAR DEBT.

From The London Times, Aug. 19, The armies of Xerxes and the wealth of Solomon The armos of Xerxes and the weath of Solomon would hardly sustain a comparison with the hosts of men and mountains of money which—at any rate upon paper—are placed at the command of Problem Lincoln for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. We may venture, perhaps, to pass without too rigorous a scrutiny the bold, though somewhat gasconsding, vote by which the intelligence of the defeat at Mavote by which the intelligence of the defeat at hismassas was received in Congress. The millions so precipitately offered represented, probably, the patriotic
resolution of the North to spend its last dollar in the
preservation of the Union; but, without pressing these
loose figures to their fiteral import, we are really
astounded at the conclusions which are forced upon us
by recent reports. It used to be thought that this
country had attained an unhappy, but unapproachable, eminence in national indebtedness. Half our
entire expenditure in ordinary years goes still to pay ble, eminence in national indebtedness. Half our entire expenditure in ordinary years goes still to pay the interest of borrowed money, and when we were told to look at America, and observe how, under Democratic institutions, a country as populous as our own could be governed at a quarter of the expense, we could not but feel the force of the contrast. We knew, indeed, that America had all her temptations to come, and it was occasionally remarked in these columns that the tendency to extravagance on the other side of the Atlantic was rapidly increasing, but the comparison still remained setricking one. Now, however, a critical test has been applied. America is involved in war, and the rate at which the is raising men and money will, if carefully examined, appear almost too extraordinary for belief.

nary peace expenditure. In 1853 we spent £51,000,000; in 1854, £60,000,000; and it was not until we found ourselves in the very agony of the struggle that we added some 60 per cent to our usual outlay. We may say, in short, that the war cost us for the twelve months when it was most expensive about £30,000,000 of money; whereas the civil war is costing the Ameriof money; whereas the civil war is costing the Americans, at its very cutset, at least twice that sum. An expenditure of £75,660,600 represents an excess of about £60,000,600 on the ordinary outlay of the Federal Government, and this is incurred when the first campnign has but just been opened, and before the real proportions of the war can be supposed to be developed. This, however, though a most ominous fact, constitutes by no means the most striking feature of the case before na.

When we, in this country, were spending these tens of millions upon the war in hand, we were also taxing

of millions upon the war in hand, we were also taxing ourselves in proportion. We met an outlay of £84,000,000 by taxes to the amount of £53,000,000. net, actually paid into the Exchaquer after the costs of collection had been deducted. In the following year we provided no less than £68,000,000 to meet an year we provided no less than £68,000,000 to meet an aggregate charge of £78,000,000, so that in the two years together we added only some £30,000,000 to the National Debt. In fact, the whole war, sanguinary and exhausting as it proved, only angmented the Public Debt by the sum of £32,723,000. Let us now contrast these statistics with the accounts received from America. The ordinary Federal revenue amounts to about £16,000,000, so that the extraordinary charge sbout £16,000,000, so that the extraordinary charge of the war, to be met either by taxation or loar, is, as we have said, about £00,000,000. But how do the Americans propose to raise this ? What proportion will they berrow, and what proportion will they levy by taxation? As far as we can collect from the figures transmitted, they design to borrow the whole. They have voted fresh taxes, undoubtedly; but these taxes, we imagine, will do little more than provide for the mere interest of the debts contracted, or, as it is phrased, serve as "a baris for loans." We arrive at this conclusion partly by arithmetical calculation, and partly from intimations conveyed by the American journals. We are told distinctly that, though Congress was ready to authorize any amount of loans, it about £16,000,000, so that the extraordinary journals. We are told distinctly that, though Coargress was ready to authorize any amount of loans, it hesitated when asked for supplies on which to base them; and we observe that, though the best affected of the New-York bankers did at first suggest that provision should be made for meeting part of the principal, they presently admitted that this arrangement might be dispensed with. Moreover, it seems pretty evident that the produce of the new taxes will not sufevident that the produce of the new taxes will not saf-fice for much more than the liquidation of the enormous interest, which, as we shall presently remark, will be incessantly accruing. Until we get the estimates of the Government placed before us we can do little more the Government places before as we can to fitte and com-putation; but, if the Federal revenue were to be doubled by the proceeds of fresh taxation, the increase of income would be almost all absorbed in paying the interest of the debt which will probably be contracted by this time twelvementh. In other words, the Amer-icans are now creating a National debt at the rate of contracted by the contracted by this time twelvementh.

£60,000,000 a year.
We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what We entreat the reader to observe for a moment what this implies. Such a course throws all our borrowing into the shade. In all the nine years of the American War, from 1774 to 1783, we only borrowed £104,000,000. In the twenty-two years of the great Revolutionary War we averaged less than £30,000,000 a year, and in the tremendous year 1813-14 the loan was but £36,000,000. But this is only half the battle. The burden of a loan depends not so much on the amount of principal as on the rate of interest. We borrowed our money even in 1813 at a little above 4½ per cent, and in 1836 at a little above 3 per cent. The Americans, however, began by an offer of 7 per cent, and are at this moment compelled to pay 10 or 12 per cent. We find, therefore, that while £60,000,000 annually would be added to the charge of that debt, so that four years and three-quarters of their present expenditure would suddle them with a burden equal to that which we have incurred in a century and a-balf. Mr. Gladstone has to provide some £28,000,000 to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britain. In the year Mr. Gladstone may to provide some 2, 20,000,000 to satisfy the public creditors of Great Britais. In the year 1860, if the American War should be protracted so long, Mr. Chase a successor will have to provide rather more than that sum for the creditors of the Union.

It is obvious to remark that the war may not be carried on so long, or continued at so heavy a cost; and, indeed, the exorbitant propositions of Congress were

indeed, the exorbitan projourness of congress were probably based upon the assumption that the way to make short work was to go to work unsparingly at first. But the history of the campaign up to the present point contains hitle to suggest a speedy termination of the struggle. The Southerners are not likely to succumb, nor the Northerners to retire. Neither is it at the contains with experience in these matters that cumb, nor the Northerners to retire. Neither is it at all in accordance with experience in these matters that the cost of a war should be diminished as it goes on. The scale of operations, indeed, as far as resolutions go, has been actually extended. The last mail tells us that the Volunteer bills passed by Congress empowered the President to call 1,000,000 men into the field, and it was supposed that half those numbers would be actually raised. Napoleon had not a larger army when he crossed the Niemen with the most prodigious host over seen in modern days. We can detect no sign, therefore, of any curtailment in the dimensions of this ever seen in incient days. We can detect no sign, therefore, of any curtailment in the dimensions of this extraordinary war, though we may well doubt whe-ther the Americans will find themselves able to borrow quite so fast as they desire. They have evidently the will to rival the most reckless of States evidently the will to rival the most reckiess of States in this ruinous race, but they may not have the power. Their credit is already but nodifferent, and the terms of the market are sure to become less and less favorable as loan follows loan. This, however, is the only difficulty likely to operate as a check to their career. The desire for a compromise already discernible in the classes on whom the expenses of the war will fall would be instituting in comparison with the reasons. would be ineffective in comperision with the passions of the multitude exempted from taxation. We see, in short, Democracy in a crisis which brings all its various pretensions to trial. Its institutions are certainly not calculated to make men pacific, or this unatural war would never have been adopted and prosecuted as it has been. As certainly have they no tendency to recognize rabble scorency for the expectations of the promote public economy, for the expenditure of the Americans is beyond all example. We shall now be able to note their operation on popular opinion, and observe how taxes are regulated and obligations incurred in a great national struggle. The commence-ment, however, says little for a system which has been so loudly extelled as superior to all others.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO THE KEN-TUCKY COMMISSIONERS ORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. BRECKINRIDGE AND GEN. NELSON.

AND GEN. NELSON.

From The Learnile Journal, Aug II.

Many persons supposed, when they heard of the sending of Commissioners by Gov. Magoffin to President Lincoln to ask the disbanding of the troops at Camp Dick Robinson, that the President would give a brief and even a blunt refusal. The President, however, does not seem to have thought that this was his daty. We have no doubt that the following paragraph from The Frankfort Commonwealth of Friday is a correct statement of the general character of his answer:

over:
"The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Magofin to visit the We the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Magoffin to visit the President, in regard to the urcops to Garrard and other counties, have returned, and reported themselves to our Governor. It is corrustly reported upon the streets, and efficiently reported upon the streets, and efficiently reported upon the streets, and efficiently men who eight to knew, that these Commissioners brought a letter with them from the President to Gov. Magoffin, in which the President to the Governor that the Legislature of Kentucky, just fresh from the people, and elected by an overwhelming amjority, are competent to declare the will end position of the State, and, when this position is declared, as it will be next-week, the United States will be desired the will end position. It is wilspared on the street that the Governor axes he is willing to accode, in good faith, to the proposition of the President. If the Discutming will be be sufficiently a state of the State will still remain what it may be a ble of the Legislature, and came burning bridges and above to the President. This proposition from its President activities, you can prove the declared of the control of the street will still remain what it may be a bless of the State of America. This proposition from its President artistion who are for war and who are for peace much batter had a choose of an each of holding that convention after this proposition has need of holding that convention after this proposition has been included, we presume it will hardly be held, as its object has already been defeated."

We need not now dwell upon the subject of the duty of the Legislature relative to the matter in question.

We need not how dwell upon the subject of the duty of the Legislature relative to the matter in question. We do not doubt that the Legislature will act with a strict and enlightened regard for the rights of the people, the best and highest interests of the State, and the maintenance of Kentucky's loyal neutrality. That body, we are confident, will, without heeding the insolent and blustering threats of traitors and domagogues, give all its energies to the cause of peace—a peace resting upon the basis of our State's security against invasion, and of the protection of her people in the enjoyment of all the privileges of free citizens.

We have suid that we never advised the establishment of the Garrard encampment, but at the same

ment of the Garrard encompment, but at the same time we have said that we had the fullest assurances from the highest authority that the measure was adopted simply as a means of delense, and for no purpose whatever of offense or aggression. And we are now permitted to give such evidence of this as none can gainesy. The following correspondence speaks for itself: To the Editors of The Louisville Journal.

inquiry as to the object of establishing a sump of troops at this place. I have the honor to state that the troops assembled here have been called together at the request of Union one in Kentucky. They are included for no hostile or aggressive movement against any party or community whatever, but simply to defend Kentucky, in case they are needed for that purpose, preserve its trangulity, and protect the rights of all the citizens of the State under the Constitution and the laws, and the object of myself, and all the officers in command, wit be, by all honorable means, to preserve that peace and tranquility.

I am, Sir, very respectfully.

WM. NELSON, Commanding troops.

WM. NELSON, Commanding troops.

It seems to us that this must be satisfactory to all parties willing to be satisfied. If our opponents are for peace, they can have no rational objection to the existence of an encampment that contemplates only peace. The Garrard forces contemplate no other purpose. The idea that their organization for the purpose they avow would justify an attempt at their forcible dispersion at the point of eather Tennessee or Kentucky bayonets is too monstroops to be entertained by any but traitors and madmen. The threats put forth by the Secession organs are worse than the ravings of insanity.

MISSOURI. IMPORTANT FROM GEN. FREMONT.

Special Order No. 108.] St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1081.
The Commanding General sincerely regrets that he finds it necessary to make any reproach to the patriotic army under his command. He had hoped that the rigid enforcement of discipline and the good example of the mass of the enlightened soldiery which he has the honor to lead, would have been sufficient to correct in good time the irracelegistics and linears of the rect in good time the irregularities and license of the few who have reflected discredit upon our cause and ourselves. But the extension of martial law to all the

ourselves. But the extension of martial law to all the State of Missouri, rendered suddenly necessary by its unhappy condition, renders it equally imperative to call the army to good order and rigorous discipline.

They are reminded that the power to inflict the extraordinary severities of the now governing law is rigidly confined to few, who are to be held strictly accountable for its exercise. They are also reminded that the same necessity which requires the establishment of martial law demands also the enforcement of the military law which governs themselves with the same sudden severity. The Commanding General, therefore, strictly prohibits all vexatious proceedings calculated unnecessarily to harnes the citizens, and all unauthorized searches, seizures, and destruction of property, except in cases of military necessity, all unauthorized searches, selectics, and destruction of property, except in cases of military necessity, of and for which the officer authorizing or permitting it will be held strictly and personally responsible. All officers commanding districts, posts, or detachments are enjohed to use the utmost prodence and circumspection in the discharge of their duties. Under the circumstances, a strict obedience to orders, close attention to duties and an express effort to protect and avoid ion to duties, and an earnest effort to protect and avoid

tion to duties, and an earnest effort to protect and avoid barassing innocent persons, is requested and expected everywhere, from officers and men.

The Commanding-General trusts that he will find few occasions to repreach the troops. He hopes and believes that he will find many to admire and commend them.

J. C. FREMOST,

Major-General Commanding.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. J. S. Clarke will play Farmer Ashfield in the old comedy "Speed the Plow," at the Winter Garden, this evening, the last but three of his present engagement, and this, if we are not much mistaken, will prove the most artistic of all his efforts. The "Toodles" will be added.

THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.-Hermann, the prestidigitateur, has had a few private soirces, at once social and mystical in character, in this city. Only himself, the d-l, and a few mutual friends were present. Hermann has traveled over the world, and is a delightful companion; at the same time he inspires awe and, on a brief acquaintance, suggests black wings in the air and white faces at the window. He laughs a great deal; the good humor would be contagious if one were not afraid of a deep echo from a few inches under the floor. He is, in fact, a devil of a fellow.

And yet he has not an infernal disposition. Other wise his visitors would go away in each other's pockets, or find themselves in a new sex before they reached home. He has not a cloven foot, nor a forked tail, and his pictures in the shop-windows have a mordant and yellow aspect not warranted by the original.

If Hermann wore a flowing robe, covered with quaint devices in color, and a conical bat, and a long white beard, he would inspire anything but awe. One could laugh at him if he waved a considerable wand. There would be no danger in him if he were sursounded by heavy pieces of machinery. These would suggest only the march of science.

Hermann's infernal credentials are powers that seem supernatural, confined in the image of a common man in a dress suit, and what he claims as the distinction between his art before the public and that of all other magicians, wizards, conjurers, psychomantists, and prestidigitateurs whatsoever, is his reliance on himself and his unmentionable friend alone, and his lack of confidence in machines and paraphernalia.

Thus he stands in a school which is totally in principle and in fact to that of the popular Professor Auderson, the ambidextrous prestidigitateur, and things may be expected to be lively in this market when both of these wonder-workers get in operation, which they expect to do on the 16th inst.-Hermann at the Academy of Music and Anderson at Fort Niblo. From private observation we have been led to believe that Hermann is the most dangerous man to the community, because his relations with the Evil One are se close. He will be one of the great "sensations," because he new, because he has a title that few can pronounce on a first trial, and because he is a marvelous master of sleight of hand. And when he has mystified New-York he will have done the whole world-with the exception of a few heathen countries, where all the people are prestidigitateurs, from the very cradle, which, in their infancy, they turn into a sty, or something else.

He has printed testimonials in the English, French. Italian, Spanish, Russian, and other languages. Kings of different realms have made over to him brilliant tokens of their favor. It would be something of an entertainment to look at this cabinet of presents. The press of Havana gave him a baton of pure gold, tipped with dismond and supphire, and chased in the richest manner, and he has enough jeweled watches to keep all the time that will ever be recorded.

The claim he has to get presents at all, or to be noticed at this length, is the strange gift of the fingers which enables him to intoxicate the senses of an ob server who sits at his elbow in a private parlor. Secng is not quite believing in his case, for he outrages obability, and gives the plainest facts the lie. Inexplicable cleverness of movement is not his only re ource, for in cards his mental combinations and calculations are amazing, and must be the result of som subtle intuition. The inference after an interview with Hermann is, that some men are sent into the world endowed with faculties that other men do not possess, which is at once a natural and a profound inference.

His operations in public are on a new plan, which will command the respect of the public. He works among his audience. He will be worth attending to.

How A CLERGYMAN GOT OFF CHEAF.-Yesterday the Rev. Charles J. Jones, the devoted and indefatigable pastor of the Seamon's Church at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, appeared before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, and made complaint against a man giving his name as Samuel Williamson, and asking that he might be placed under arrest. It appeared that Williamson had called upon the Rev. Mr. Jones at his residence, No. 89 Madison street, last Tuesday evening, and requested to have an interview with him; that upon that occasion he represented to him that John Brown, a sailor, who had been converted under the preaching of Mr. Jones in the Mariners' Church, had died in the house of Samuel Sourberry, No. 84 Bold street, Liverpool, having been confined to bed with consumption for seventy-nine days; that Brown had left considerable property, coning of shawls, broadcloth, vestings, and wearing apparel, valued at about \$20,000, which on his deathbed he had directed Williamson to convey to Mr. Jones; that he had brought this property over to this country, and that he had the bills of lading in his poesession, which he proposed to deliver to Mr. Jones, provided he paid to him (Williamson) the amount which ne had already advanced in order to get them here.

He represented that on the passage the captain had inquired of him for the Invoice of the goods, and hav-

confisca, ed; whereupon, in order to save them, he made an an angement by which, in consideration of £500 (\$2,500), the captain was to land the goods, which arrangement had been carried out, the captain baying landed them in . Williamsburgh, L. I., by means of an oyster barge. Of a urse Williamson expected that Mr. Jones would pay that amount to him on the delivery of the goods. He represented that they were contained in 11 boxes, 13 trunks, and one chest of wearing-apparel; that he had repacked the goods into 10 new cases; that they were now at the house of the captain's brother in Williamsburgh; that he had borrowed \$15 from that brother; that he had given the captain his note for \$300, and that he had subsequently paid to the captain's brother, on account, the sum of

Mr. Jones stated that Williamson, instead of going to a hotel on Tuesday evening, insisted upon sleeping in Mr. Jones's house. Mr. Jones gave him a bed, and then proceeded to examine a letter which Williamson had delivered to him as coming from Liverpool. This letter, be found, was written on American paper and inclosed in an American envelope. Next day Mr Jones, suspecting the character of his guest, suggested that he simply bring over Brown's trunk. said, would involve him in an expense of \$2 50 for a buggy to bring the trunk, as it was about nine miles from New-York, whereupon Mr. Jones handed him a \$5 gold piece to finish up his business, and had not seen him since that time till Saturday, when he saw him under arrest. Justice Brennan committed the prisoner for examination.

It appears that the same individual is well known in his capacity of confidence and fulse-pretense man Some four years ago he was arrested for just such a trick as he has been endeavoring to "play off" on Mr. Jones. It is also stated that he subsequently went up to Oswego County, and by extensive representations of his own fabulous wealth, he succeeded in gaining the affections of a respectable young lady, whom he is said to have seduced from the path of virtue, and then

GERERAL LYON'S REMAINS,-When the funeral cortege reached the New-Haven Depot yesterday, it was understood by the special Missouri escort that General Sandford would place a guard of honor over the remains until their departure at noon to-day. Certainly, a file of the Seventh was marched into the express office, and all other persons were ordered out. We learned yesterday morning, however, that all the military had been withdrawn, and the sacred dust of the hero had been left in care of two policemen, who were regularly relieved until the special escort reached the place this morning.

The officers of Gen. Lyon's and Gen. Fromont's staffs in charge of the body, on learning the course that had been pursued manifested the deepest regret and dissatisfaction, for they considered it an indignity that their precious charge should have been thus guarded, when they had eight privates, and officers who were ready and willing to watch the remains, if they had had the opportunity. It is a pity that this circumstance should have transpired to mar the success of the nournful journey, and the matter should be investigated, and suitable apology be made.

The body in charge of its escort left yesterday for New-Haven on the 12:15 train, and has already reached its place of destination.

ANOTHER TRAITOR GONE TO LAFATETTE, -- On Monday, Mr. John C. Rahmin, a merchant at No. 36 South street, was arrested by Detective Slowey, on a charge of treason. It appears that Rahmin made an effort to induce the captain of the schooner Arctic to convey cannon from Nassau, New-Providence, to Wilmington N. C. The captain refused to have anything to do with such goods just about this time, inasmuch as running the blockade was in itself an enterprise which re-quired considerable care, and involved a great dest of responsibility, but when cannon were added to such a load there could be little hope of redemption.

The Captain was open to any legitimate opportunity of making a little money, but he begged to be excused in this case, as he had neither the desire nor the taste which would induce him to become a United States prisoner. Information having reached the Government that Rabmin was making these efforts, his arrest was promptly ordered by Secretary Seward, and yesterday morning he was handed over to the kind care and keeping of Col. Burke, at Fort Lafayette. Mr. Rahmin is understood to be a British subject, being a native of the West Indies. It would appear according to this, that there are some spare arms intended for the C. S. A., not likely to get into use just at present.

A NEW FERRY TO JERSEY CITY-TERMINUS OF THE ERIE RAILROAD .- The first ferry-house in New-York, intended for the ferry between Chambers street and Pavenia avenue, Jersey City, has just been completed, under the auspices of the Erie Railroad Company, and the direction of Mr. Wood. six weeks past the new ferry bas been in successful operation, boats running every fiteen minutes, and carrying many passengers. Two ferry-boats are now in use, and two more are ordered and being built. The Chambers-street ferry, after their completion, will be equal to the best ferry from the city. On the other side of the river, houses will soon spring up about the Long Dock, and there will be a tendency toward union be tween Jersey City and Hoboken. The terminus of the Frie Railroad is now complete in everything that per-

tains to comfort and convenience.

The Burgen Tanuel brought the Hackensack Valley two miles nearer, and this forry now brings Jersey City half a mile closer to the main portion of the city. A breathing trip out of town will now be more easily attainable, and Patterson, and the mountains at Sufferns will be almost as convenient as Staten Island or the Elysian fields. The ferry buildings on both sides are built in the most commodious style, and after elegant architectural de signs. At the foot of Chambers street the Company's yard is entered through a massive triple-arched portal The ferry house consists of five parts: the entrance to the bridge, the sitting rooms, the railroad ticket, and baggage offices, the emigrant rooms and the Company's telegraph and other offices on the second floor. The whole is built of wood and painted with a sandy substance in immitation of brown stone.

ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS DISCHARGED .- Yesterday two merchants, named David Connell and Charles Butterfield, both of this city, were arrested by the police, the one for giving atterance to treasonable hanguage in the Park, and the other for alleged unlawful correspondence with the enemy. They were taken before Superintendent Kennedy, who, in the absence of competent testimony, discharged them.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE. -The fourth annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School building, No. 37 Lafayette place, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, and continue until May 15. The course of study embraces two years. Graduates of the school are admitted to the bar without further examination. Three prizes of \$250, \$150, and one of \$100 will be awarded at the end of the term to those men bers of the senior class, who, having pursued the entire course of study, shall attain the greatest excellene in municipal law, and a price of \$200 to that student who shall attain like excellence in political science.

AS EXTENTORIZED HUSBAND,-Ann Grafton is the name of a young lady of very prepossessing manners, and rather pleasing appearance, who paid a visit to the store of Mr. Wm. E. Lawrence, No. 280 Bleecker street, in which she bought a number of little articles of ornament. She directed that a clerk he sent wit's her to her boarding house and she would settle the I,fil. Accordingly, Mr. Herbert F. Brown accompanie? Miss G. to her boarding-house, and went un staits to her room, where he waited till ahe went down to show her sister the things which she had bought. After waiting for a very long time he came down stears, and learned that the fair lady bad departed to some unknown ing none, the captain informed him that they would be region, that the had taken a room in the house only a

few minutes previous to her going to Mr. Lawrence's store, and that on leaving the house she had stated that the gentleman in her room was her husband. Subse quently, Miss Grafton was arrested, and Justice Connolly yesterday committed her for trial.

BULL's HEAD .- New-York Cattle Market, Sen. 3. This is the best opening day of the market for drovers that they have seen in a long time. It a not only lively, and cattle selling at an advanced price, but at better estimates of weight, so that the average price is fully equivalent to an advance of 'aulf a cent a pound on the net weight of the meat, and the first half of some droves have been sold to-day at prices equal to 9 cents 4 pound for the meat, the seller sinking offal. It is a long time since we have witnessed such a market as this one so full of life, when butchers paid asking prices so willingly, particularle when it was understood that the short supply and consequent advance was All occasioned by the demands of Government for about a thousand head of bullocks more than last week. At Chicago about 1,100 intended for this and other Eastern markets, were turned off unexpectedly-some of them after they had been loaded upon Eastward Lound cars. At Harrisburg the arrivals were very large, and at first sight it looked like flooding this and the Philadelphia markets; but when it was found that some 2,400 went toward Washington, it was at once seen that there would be no crowd this week, and prices began to ad-

The market at Philadelphia yesterday improved and it opened here this morning with a strong feeling on the part of owners and their brokers that the price would be advanced, and advance they certainly did, on all first-class stock full balf a cent, and on the average that much, if it holds out through to-morrow as it is to-day. There is a fair proportion of good stock, though not as large as last week, and the proportion that will be sold to-day is about as large as last week. The number already reported for this market is 3,360. Of these, 53 were sold Saturday, about 650 yesterday. and we think, from the appearance of things toward night, that 2,000 of the remainder will be sold to-day. Telegrams have been sent up the Harlem Road to bring down a fresh lot for to-morrow, which may and may not sell at prices of to-day; and telegrams lave already been sent West to buy on the strength of this advance. Whether the buyers will make or lose depends upon the demands of the army-that in future is to regulate the market. As things look new, the prospect is favorable for an advance, as the weekly supply is considerably below the usual average at this season of the year, and nothing is more certain than that supply regulates price. If it continues one or two weeks as low as two weeks past, the rise is sure to continue where it is, or advance. The full report of to-morrow, however, will give our readers ample information upon which to base calculations for the future.

Union Mass Merring .- A Union Mass Meeting, without distinction of party, will be held this evening at Yorkville, corner of Fourth avenue and Eightysixth street, for the purpose of arousing the sentiment of the community in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, with a view of giving an impetus to the enlistments now going on in our volunteer regiments. The Hon. John B. Haskin, the Hon. James A. Briggs, the Hon. Ahram Wakeman, Chauncey Shaffer, esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the

APPOINTMENTS .- The following officers, appointed by Surveyor Andrews, were sworn in yesterday: Edward Fitzgerald, Jos. Garner, Thomas Farrell, and J.

INSTRUCTING "CONTRABANDS."-A gentleman, formerly a member of the Evangelical Alliance, is now laboring for the mental and moral interest of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe. He has witten to the Central Army Committee of that organization for a box of books and other articles to aid him in that work. Will not the friends of humanity aid at once in so important a work. Address "Central Army Committee, University building, Washington square.

To Poor Boys AND GIRLS WHO WANT HOMES .- The Children's Aid Society will send a company of children to the West in a few days, under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen. Poor boys and girls who desire to have good homes in the country, or parents who wish to have their children provided with such, will do well to apply for the requisite information at No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor place, Eighth street, between Broadway and the

FIGHT IN THE PARE .- Colonel Ayres of the Yates Rifles, and Captain Loudon, one of the recrniting offcare for that regiment, met in the Park yesterday, and got into a fight under the following circumstances: It appears that Colonel Ayres provided a recruiting tent for the Captain; that the Captain had enlisted some men, who, for reasons best known to himself, he had transferred to the 3d Irish Regiment. Finding this to be the case, the Colonel endeavored to take away his tent; but the Captain would not permit him to do so, and struck him in the face. A police officer arrested the Captain on a charge of assault and bat-tery, and the case will come up for examination at the Tombs to-day.

ANOTHER TROTTING MATCH. - Flore Temple has again been matched against Ethan Allen and mate on Fashion Course. Horace Jones is to drive the team, as before, and the trot may be a fair one. The mare is to have the pole in each heat, and will thus gain a certain advantage in rounding the first turn. very doubtful if there will be a large attendance, for the season's business has been theroughly spoiled by the unprincipled practice at the second race, and the Fashion Club have not even yet made any public protest against that notorious swindle.

AS EDITOR IN LIMEO. - Marshal Marray a few days since received several copies of The Greenport (L. I.) Watchman, for his examination. The Marshal forwarded them to Washington, and as their treasonable character was unmistakable, orders were sent to have the editor, Henry A. Reave, arrested. This was quietly effected by the Marshal last evening as Mr. Reave was purchasing a ticket at the Hudson River Railroad depot, on his way to the Convention at Syracuse. The prisoner was put into a carriage and taken to Fort Lafayette, where he will be allowed to furnish articles for his paper under the editorial supervision of Col.

Excise Commissioners.-The Board held a meeton Tuesday, and received about 200 applications for licenses. To enable the Board to have time to examine the papers and to give the police authorities an epportunity of enforcing process against violators of the law, Mr. Haskett moved an adjournment until the last of October, which was carried, and the Board adjourned accordingly. Poter Cusic of No. 208 First avenue, Henry Becker of No. 84 Pitt street, and James Caldwell of 'hie corner of James and Oak streets were imprisoned for seiling liquors without Brense.

HERNAN AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.-We have already hibitabed Heenan's challenge to the best man in England to fight him for \$10,000 a, side, either in the United States, or, with certain conditions, in England. To this Mace, the conquerer of Hunst, replies that he vill fight for \$2,500 a side; but Jack McDonald,

Allegant for \$2,500 a side; but Jack McDonald, Menana's ex-trainer, has since published the following card in the London papers:

Siz: I will match Heema to tight any man in Eagland for \$1,000 a cide, and will give \$4.00 for expenses to ught in Canada. This they cannot object to, as he will be fighting among his own countrynees, and 600 miles from Heemath's friends. The match to come of in April next this maney into be given up till won or lost by a fair standoup high. Should this six of our cidenary plose, I am prepared to state & 100 any day they may appoint, and draw up articles. I am, Sir, your obscient soverait, August 10, 1891.

Thus the maiter posts: Lut it is accorded that a

Thus the matter rests; but it is expected that a match will be made between the two fighters, to come off before the Winter ects in.